THE PASHIONS IN FURS.

Barper's Bazar, in its current issue, ays: Short mantles of seal-skin promise to be the most dressy wraps of he winter, as they are of small, close thepes that outline the shoulders grace-bally, clinging where warmth is most seeded, and not concealing the skirts of handsome costumes. They may be rimmed with a border of some other ur, but are bandsome enough without any trimming, and the reader advised that her best outay of money is in an untrimmed garment of fine skins that may have triming added hereafter when a change of ment of fine skins that may have trunming added hereafter when a change of
style may require it. The smallest and
most youthful-looking of these mantles,
called the Georgie, has short back
forms ending in box pleats just below
the waist line, while the sides are
folded under from the back to form small sleeves, that pass over the pointed fronts. The standing collar is rery high, the fronts are fastened by books, and there is a rubber belt inside to keep the back close to the figure. When not trimmed such a nt costs from \$110 upward. Simiiar to this, with short back and square sleeves, is the Archiduc, which has ope mantilla fronts with square cor-furs are restored to favor for sets. A third mantle, called the Bo-sets and rival those of ratural hita, is a regular visite, with short, losely-fitted back and loose pointed ronts, while the sides cover the hips, fronts, while the sides cover the hips, and there are square sleeves. The Gretry is a very ample visite with wide that may be worn with any costume, sleeves, and, covering the tournure and hips well, descends a trifle lower in front ; this is the longest of the short tles and most distinguished-looking herefore it is more suitable for elderly adies. It may be handsomely trimmed with mink-tails or fisher-tails, with silver fox, the costly sea-otter, or with black fox, but is more often bordered with the popular and also fashionable black marten, or with beaver-skins, either colored or in their natural hue.

SEAL SACQUES AND JACKETS. The most useful seal-skin garment. and the choice where comfort is most considered, is a sacque with coat-sleeves that give perfect freedom of movement to the wearer instead of holding the arms closely to the sides, as most mantles and cloaks are apt to do. The newest sacques are cut longer, mea-suring from thirty-eight to forty-two inches, and are made fuller in skirt to give room for a bouffant tournure. The sides and back are ed in to the figure, while the fronts are quite straight and double-breasted. with a coat collar notched to form revers that may be worn open or closed about the throat. The coat sleeves now we deep cuffs, and are large enough to fit easily without having extra ful-ness on the shoulders. Seal bars and loops fasten the fronts. Dark-brown lted satin linings are in most of the

seal wraps.
Short and jaunty jackets of seal-skin r young ladies and misses are made ngle-breasted, with a high-standing military collar, unless a rolling collar is preferred. Some of these are straight around the hips, but the French fancy is for having the back quite short and in full pleats below the waist line, while the fronts are much longer and

LONG SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS. Long seal-skin cloaks, covering the wearer from head to foot, are luxurious and fashionable wraps, notwithstanding their weight. These are now made clinging about the waist, with ample fulness in the skirt to hang well over large tournures, or else they are left open behind from the waist down. The also exceedingly fashionable and not casual observer to have no practical aphigh, full appearance on the shoulders is abandoned in new cloaks, and the effect of a standing collar or rolled boa is given in preference to wide collars. The Gretry cloak, with flowing sleeves, is like the visite described above, lengthened to the foot of the wearer. The Galatea has sleeves folded in from the back, and is doublebreasted. The Ristori is a looser, ad garment, that displays effectively wide borders of Russian sable, or the fluffy fox furs eight inches broad, and when made of the finest Shetland seals, with costly trimmings, its price reaches smeng the thousands. La Favorite is a garment of three quarter length, with pleats and trimming set down each side of the open back to make it bouffant. Ladies who have partly-worn long cloaks left from past inters can have the best parts of made up in stylish short mantles, fur made up in stylish short mantles, but not in sacques, as the fur of a cloak is cut in shapes that cannot be used ad-vantageously for the latter. This re-modelling and lining costs \$50 or \$60. Correspondents are advised that seal-skin is already a dyed fur, and that to redye it makes the pelt thin and tender; hence furriers do not advise redying, and wii only do it at the risk of the owner.

its coarse hairs are plucked it can FUR-TRIMMED CLOAKS. All the shapes just described for thort mantles and long cloaks are made in brocaded velvet, frise velvet, ded silk, plush, or camel's hair, and mmed by the furrier with borders ges of fur that vary in width ording to the size of the garment. ore are many combinations of two terials in these cloaks, notably of is fashionable, but is fragile and expensive. 'Coon-skins have effective grayelvet brocaded on repped silk com-ined with plain corded silk of very fox-skins, and are much used for young people. The light yellow-brown bad-ger's skins are seen on many imported garments, and, like natural lynx, are a deavy quality, one fabric represent-ing a short mantle, and the other being full and long enough or resemble the skirt of a dress. ful celored linings enrich these loaks, such as moire, striped silk, and brocaded satins. For elderly ladies the Russian circular of black repped silk as made with fitted back and fronts, closing under side pieces that cover the trues, and the whole is bordered with the first black are the pieces. black fox, black marten, or other fur. Cloth cloaks, and those of the lighter ualities of camel's-hair cloth are made a black colors, and richly trimmed in engthwise fur bands or borders.

pensian Lamb Jackets.
The black Persian lamb-skins, gene-dly known as Astrakhan, but which as much more silky than the curly As-sakhan akins, are made in closely-fitted takets, rather abort and single-breasted, with a standing collar and coat-sleeves sithout cuffs. These are worn with sithout cuits. These are trimmed with the same fur, and are also worn with the deepest mourning. They cost \$125 or more, according to their size

PELERINES AND FICHUS OF PUR Seci-skin, sable, beaver, black mar-m, otter, chinchilla, and the black Per-m lamb-skins are made up into round or ringe of fur. The high-shouldered appearance is now removed from these capes, but the sides are held down by elestic straps that pass under the arms. Fichus of fur 1 re also made with fronts falling below the waist, and round cape-like backs. These little wraps are liked by young ladies and misses to sear over closely-fitted long costs or

now almost confined to circular cloaks that are chosen where great warmth is required, and for travelling- and carriage-wraps used in the evening by those who wear seal cloaks in the day, as they are really the only wraps that are warm enough to exchange with seal cloaks. Mink linings are now in great favor; the all-gray linings made of the back of squirrels are used; also, those of the whole skins of squirrels that are partly white. The newest circulars have shirred The newest circulars have shirred shoulders and a standing collar that is trimmed with fur. Armure and otto man silks are the materials most used for circulars, while camel's-hair cloths are chosen when wool is preferred. The only trimming is the narrow high collar of black marten, black fox, or

Russian hare.

COLLARS AND MUFFS. A set of furs to be worn with any wrap not trimmed with fur now consists of a small collarette with square tabs in front, reaching only half way to the waist, and a small round muff, or else the newer flat muff, curved slightly, and called the crescent muff; this new muff is vary light and made this new muff is very light and made up softly, so that young ladies orna-ment it by passing a ribbon (to match the dress) through it, and tying it in a large bow on top. The long chasuble collar with deep fronts, like a mantilla, is worn with a flat muff permanently attached to it at the waist line. Mink which are so much worn by young la-dies, while chinchilla remains their

FUR TRIMMINGS.

rose, yellow, and blue. These trim-

but as pendent fringes of tails, in

lengthwise rows, panels, vests, plas-

the front of garments to imitate boas.

Borders vary in width from three or

the pelt. Those who do not trust themselves to do this send the

completed garment to the furrier, who

charges from 50 cents to \$1 a yard for

sewing on the fur. Tail trimmings

across or down the borders, showing

waves and shades of the fleece effect-

There are also fringes of hanging natu-

ral tails, or of " made tails," formed by

doubling the fur and pointing it below.

The valuable Russian sables for trim-

shown in tail borders at \$85 a yard,

with pendent tails below, and there are

victorines, and large muffs of twenty

only on brewn fabrics and on seal-skins,

deodorized, and is seen on the richest

suitable for trimming any color but black, and is sold plucked of all its

coarse, long hairs, leaving a velvet-like

fleece, or else only three quarters plucked, when it resembles fine otter.

are handsome either for black or color-

long hairs. The black Persian lamb, as

lustrous as silk, is a choice wavy black

fur, and is preferred to the more curled

and woolly-looking Astrakhan, with

which it is often confounded. These curled furs and the long, glossy black

black trimmings most used not only for

scarce and costly each season. Brook-

otter is less rare, and is very handsome when patural and unplucked; when all

scarcely be distinguished from natural plucked beaver, but is shorter in pile,

and shows white to the pelt when

blown apart, while beaver is drab or

now used for trimmings, and chin-

chilla remains in favor for young

brown shadings almost as handsome a

begin with the action of springing or jumping, because, if not the most usual, it is regarded by them as by far the

simplest action and much less intricate than the motions of walking and run-

ning, in which the body executes com-

plicated movements in the direction of the three dimensions of space.

To give a black color to the willow

used for baskets and other woven ware the following process has been recom-mended: Let the material remain from

twelve to twenty-four hours in luke-warm water, and then dip it a sufficient length of time in a dye composed of five parts of ground fustic, three of

sulphate of copper, five of sulphate of iron, and four of cream of tartar. The dye should be kept at a boiling heat

or half an hour to extract the color

om the fustic and dissolve the other gredients, after which it may be al-

ladies' and children's wrans.

silver-fox, with finely-tipped

them at a maximum of production? Less than a generation ago fishculture was an art, rude in appliances, crude in its methods, sentimental rather than practical in its aims, and insignificant in its results. To-day it confronts us as an industrial and economical muffs and those made of brown bearskins. The dark fisher-tail muffs and question of the first rank-too grave in those of sea-otter and of sable are the issues, too vital in its relations to most distinguished choice. Seal-skin and the black Persian lamb sets are be ignored or disregarded. chosen by those who prefer short furs, while the long, fluffy fox furs are liked both for warmth and beauty.

In its inception the artificial propagation of certain species of Salmonida, with the view of planting them in de-pleted streams in which the species and limit of fishculture as then underwas native or indigenous, was the aim Fur trimmings are the fashionable stood and practiced.

FISHCULTURE.

SOME OBJECTIVE POINTS.

breical and Biological Investigations - Re-

matten and Protection of the Pisheries b

Law-Statistics-Read before the American Fisheries So-ciety.]

BY MARSHALL M'DONALD.

I de not propose in this paper here presented to the consideration of the members of the American Fisheries

society either to describe the apparatus

before we can consider its mission end-

It is proposed, as briefly as may be,

our inland, coast, and ocean fisheries to

their former abundance and maintain

ters of the United States,

garnature of the season for outside wraps and street costumes, and have The fishculture of to-day, broader in its aims, grander in its achievements, also made their appearance in evening more rational in its methods, and indresses of white satin and pale tints of finite in its possibilities, finds in the artificial propagation and planting of mings are not used merely as borders, fish but one of the means to an end. This resource places at our command, in measure without stint, the seed of trons, bindings, and in full rolls down the harvest. We may scatter it broadcast in rivulet and river, in pond and lake and tidal waters, but whether the four to six or eight inches. All well-prepared borders of fur are seed thus sown will grow and ripen to a full fruition depends upon conditions now faced with muslin or silk, so which must be studied, interpreted. that an amateur can sew them on by passing the needle through the stiff facing instead of through and defined, and, where unfavorable, modified or eliminated.

We should be prepared, therefore, to appreciate and provide for the wide range of inquiry and investigation we, as a society, are called upon to suggest, to foster, or to inaugurate.

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL INVES-

made entirely of the tails of the animal TIGATIONS. Each species with which we have to ively, are the most costly borders. deal has a life history of its own. In its manner or mode of reproduction and development, in its habits, food, and habitat, it is in essential relations to its environment. Our success in repopuming velvet and cloth garments are lating our rivers with species indigenous to them, and in acclimating in new while the Hudson-Bay sables are \$30. waters species which are valuable for Mink-tail borders are in great vogue food or sport, will be measured by the fidelity and precision with which we borders of the skins of the animals held study, interpret, and apply the lessons encourage the others in Khartoum to in such favor that all the mink tippets, taught us by the naturalist, the biologist, the physicist, and the chemist. years ago are fast being cut up into It should be the business of this

These brown furs are used not Society to enlist in its service or to invite to cooperation in its work all those but on cloths of any color-green, red, whose intellectual activities find occuor blue-but they are not effective on pation and engrossment in studies and investigations which may seem to the very costly, is the black marten or plication, but which are just as Alaska sable, which is now thoroughly sential to the accomplishment of the work we have set before us as is the imported garments of cloth, velvet, artificial propagation and planting of plush, or seal-skin; it costs from \$1.50 fish; for upon the right interpretation of such investigations depends success to \$10 a yard. Natural beaver remains in favor because it is a durable, uncolor failure in the practical work of fishored fur of excellent brown shades, culture.

The biologist with his microscope is needed to reveal to the eye and comprehension the marvellous story of embryonic development, and interpret and define the conditions which are favora-ble or unfavorable. With the ther-The colored beavers called black beaver mometer in hand, the physicist marks out the paths traversed by the wandered garments, and are especially liked when plucked of three quarters of their ing schools of fish in the pathless ocean, and circumscribes the limits be yond which they may not pass.

With balance and reagents, the chemist appreciates those infinitesimal differences of salinity or composition which may and do determine the prefox, the black lynx, and the cheap Russian hare—the latter at only eighty-five cents a yard—are the sence or absence of certain species in certain areas of water. Nearly all de partments of science may be, indeed must be, laid under contribution to furladies in mourning, but on garments of every color. The sea-otter grows more nish us the data upon which to build our conclusions.

REGULATION AND PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES BY LAW.

Another important subject which should enlist the attention and engage the efforts of this Society is the secur ing, through State or Federal legisla tion, of the enactment and enforcement fawn color at the roots. Seal-skin is of such laws as will regulate the seasons of fishing, the methods and apparatus of capture, and conserve, as far as may be, favorable natural conditions

or productions.

It is true there are upon our statutebooks now laws without number seeking to regulate the fisheries. Usually these laws are dead letters, mere forceless verbiage. In some cases framed in ignorance, or dictated by the private interest which, for the time, dominates in the legislative assembly, they invite

favorite trimming with English women. White fox is used for opera cloaks and the very evils they seek to remedy.

Public sentiment everywhere has evening wraps, while ermine is confined to linings. Stone-marten furs are re-vived as trimmings, and the curly gray krimmer is liked for gray costumes and awakened to the necessity of rational legislation in reference to our fisheries. The fish-cultural and fish-protective asfor children's wraps and caps. A novelty is the use of brown bear-skins for borders; these are coarse but durable sociations and the numerous fishing or angling clubs, in organized and active existence in all the States, are comand very effective, resembling the popuposed of men who are intelligent, edu cated, and interested. They largely mould, direct, and voice the public sentiment which suggests and controls legislation. It is the function-I may communication has been submitted to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, by MM. Marey and G. Demeny. They say it is the business-of this Society, both as a body and through individual members and co-workers, to stimulate quiry and investigation in every direction, to collect, digest, and interpret the data thus obtained, and be prepared to suggest and recommend necessary legislation in the interest of the fisheries.

To secure the enactment of such legislation all these associations, societies, and clubs should be brought into sympathy with our aims and into operation with our efforts. As or-nized bodies or as individual members, they should become integral fac-tors in the organization and work of this Society.

A third important objective point to be aimed at by this Society is to secure the institution by the National Govern-ment of measures to collect each season complete statistical returns of the fisheries. Such data are of the greatest imbed by young ladies and misses to lowed to cool. A small quantity of logwood added will sometimes improve the color. The same process may be used for coloring the various fabrics of which summer hats are made, such as the fisheries. I may add that the want of authentic statistical data of the sea-

fisheries has alread; cost the General Government not less than \$500,000,000 under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty now in force between the United States and Canada.

Like questions of reciprocity and compensation may arise at any time between our own Government and the Canadian or other foreign governments. An accurate statistical presentation of the extent and value of our own seafisheries, which we should always be prepared to furnish, will be our protection against the extravagant de-mands and unwarranted concessions which have been asked and yielded in

discuss the methods, or estimate the results accomplished by the work of artificial propagation and planting of fish in the inland, river, and coast wathe name of reciprocity.

A consideration of the objective points in fishculture, a few of which are here briefly brought to your atten-tion, will give some idea of the extent of the field which is to be exploited be-These topics have been and will be discussed during the progress of our meetings by gentlemen much better fore this Society, and the agencies which it may enlist in organized and concerted qualified to instruct and interest you han I profess to be.
Your attention is invited not to what action, shall have accomplished the nission committed to it.

Of the importance of this mission I fishculture has already accomplished, but rather to what remains to be done,

need hardly speak. The necessity of utilizing every food resource of land and water grows more urgent as populations increase. It is an economic to indicate the objective points yet un-attained, toward which our efforts, ennecessity that sea and lake, pond and river, should be brought up to and maintained at a maximum production, ergies, and investigations should be diand to this Society is largely committed the satisfactory solution of this impor-tant question of political economy. When the methods of artificial propagarected, and to suggest some of the agen-cies which must be invoked, and which must cooperate in dealing with the important question, How shall we restore tion have been so perfected and cheapened as to be justified even from the standpoint of the utilitarian; when

the conditions of success in breeding and rearing fish have been so well established and secured that we may be sure that the seed sown shall riper to a productive harvest . when insurmountable obstructions no longer bar our migratory fishes from access to their spawning grounds or hinder the free circulation of the resident species in our rivers; when factories longer discharge their poisonous waste into our rivers, so that they may flow from their mountain sources unpolluted to the sea; when the modes and apparatus of fishing are so regu-lated and restrained by law as not to tax too severely natural resources for recuperation and the permanent pro-ductiveness of the fisheries is thus established, then the aggressive mission | In my opinion Khartoum fell from sudof this Society will have in a measure

It will still remain for us, by incessant watchfulness, vigilance, and supervision, to conserve the important results which our efforts will have accom-

ended.

DEATH OF GORDON.

The True Story of the Pall of Khartoum. Major Kitchener, in a report just published, says that the last accurate information from Khartoum was dated December 14, 1884, when General Gordon said "the town may fall in ten days." Omdurman had been cut off from Khartoum on November 31, when it was provisioned for one month and a half. Ammunition was short even then. Even on reduced rations the supply of food in Khartoum was almost exhausted on January 1st. The Mahdi knew this. On January 6th General Gordon offered the Khartoumers who preferred it the free permission to leave the town and go to the Mahdi. Only 14,000 of 34,000 remained in the town. Omdurman fell on or about January 13th. The garrison was not injured, and the commandant well treated, so as to desert. The Arabs were able then, by the construction of batteries along th

A SORTIE-DESPERATE FIGHTING. About the 18th of January the rebel works having approached the south | The rest ran away." front, a sortie was made by the troops, 200 of the garrison were killed, and although large numbers of the rebels were said to have been slain, it does not appear that any great or permanent advantage was obtained by the besieged garrison. On the return of the troops to Khartoum, after this sortie, General Gordon personally addressed them, praising them for the splendid resistance they had made up to that time, and urging them still to do their utmost to that the English might arrive any day,

river bank, to entirely close the White

Nile to Gordon's steamers.

and all would then be well. GORDON "NEVER SLEPT." The state of the garrison was then desperate from want of food, all the donkeys, dogs, cats, rats, &c., had been eaten; a small ration of gum was issued daily to the troops, and a sort of bread was made from pounded palm-tree fibres. Gordon held several councils of the leading inhabitants, and on one occasion had the town most rigorously searched for provisions; the result, however, was very poor, only yielding four ardebs of grain through the whole town; this was issued to the troops. Gordon continually visited the posts, and personally encouraged the soldiers to stand firm. It was said during this period that he never slept.

On the 20th of January the news of the defeat of Abu Klea created consternation, and on the 22d the news of the arrival of the English at Metammeh led the Mahdi to decide to make at once a desperate attack upon Khartoum before reinforcements could enter the town. It is probable that next day Mahdi sent letters to Farag Pacha, amanding the black troops, who had been previously in communication with him, offering terms for the surrender of the town, and stating that the English had been defeated on the Nile. FARAG PACHA PROPOSES TO SUR-

BENDER. On the 23d General Gordon had a stormy interview with Farag Pacha. An eye-witness states that it was owing to Gordon having passed a fort on the White Nile, which was under Farag Pacha's charge, and found to be inadequately protected. Gordon is said to have struck Farag Pacha on this occasion. It seems probable to me that at this interview Farag Pacha proposed to Gordon to surrender the town, and stated the terms the Mahdi had offered, declaring in his opinion that they should be accepted. Farag Pacha left the palace in a great rage, refusing the repeated attempts of other officers to effect a reconciliation between him and

On the following day General Gordon held a council of the notables at the palace. The question of the surrender of the town was then discussed, and General Gordon declared whatever the council decided he would never surrender the town.

THE EVE OF THE CATASTROPHE. THE EYE OF THE CATASTROPHE.
On the 25th Gordon was slightly ill,
and as it was Sunday he did not appear
in public. He had, however, several
interviews with leading men of the
town, and evidently knew that the end
was near. It has been said that Gordon want out in the exempts and core. don went out in the evening, and cross-ed the river to Tuti Island on board the Ismailia, to settle some dispute among the garrison there. This statement has not been verified by other witnesses, but if he cressed the river to Tuti there

from want of nourishment, to go to their posts. This state of things was known in the town, and caused some alarm; many of the principal inhabi-tants armed themselves and their slaves and went to the fortifications in place of the soldiers. This was not an or usual occurrence, only on this night more of the inhabitants went as volunteers than they had done on previous

occasions. HOW KHARTOUM FELL.

At about 3:30 A. M. on the morning of Monday the 26th a determined attack was made by the rebels on the south front. The principal points of attack were the Boori gate, at the extreme east end of the line of defence on the Blue Nile, and the Mesalamieh gate, on the west side, near the White Nile. The defence of the former post held out against the attack, but at the Mesalamieh gate, the rebels having filled the ditch with bundles of straw, brushwood, beds, &c., brought up in their arms, penetrated the fortifications, led by their Emir Wad-en-Nejumi. The defenders of the Boori gate, seeing the rebels inside the fortifications in their rear, retired, and the town was then at the mercy of the rebels.

General Gordon was left entirely un-

warned of the attack and entry of the rebels. Doubtless Farag Pacha was responsible, to some extent, for this.

FARAG PACHA NOT A TRAITOR. Farag Pacha has been very generally accused of having either opened the gates of Khartoum himself, or connived at the entrance of the rebels, but this has been distinctly denied by Abdullah Bey Ismail, who commanded a bat-talion of irregular troops at the fall of the town, as well as by about thirty refugee soldiers, who lately escaped, and came in during the last days of the English occupation of Dongola. The accusations of treachery have all been vague, and are, to my mind, the outcome of mere supposition. THE MASSACRE-DEATH OF GORDON. Hassen Bey Balmasawy, who com-manded at the Mesalamieh gate, cer-

tainly did not make a proper defence, and failed to warn General Gordon o the danger the town was in. He afterwards appears to have taken a commission under the Mahdi, and to have gone to Kordofan with the Emir Abu-Anga. den assault, when the garrison were too exhausted by privations to make proper resistance. Having entered the town, the rebels rushed through the streets, shouting and murdering every one they met, thus increasing the panic and destroying any opposition. It is difficult, from the confused accounts, to make out exactly how General Gordon was killed. All the evidence tends to prov it happened at or near the palace. where his body was subsequently seen by several witnesses. It ap pears that there was one combesides General Gordon's cavasses. Some resistance was made when the rebels appeared, but I think this was after General Gordon had left the palace. The only account, by a person claiming to be an eye-witness, of the scene of General Gordon's death, relates: "On hearing the noise, I got my master's donkey and went with him to the paace. We met Gordon Pacha at the outer door of the palace. Muhammed Bey Mustapha, with my master, Ibrahim Bey Rushdi, and about twenty cavasses, then went with Gordon towards the house of the Austrian Consal Hansel near the church, when we met some rebels in an open place near the outer gates of the palace. Gordon Pacha was walking in front, leading the party. The rebels fired a volley, and Gordon was killed at once. Nine of the cavasses, Ibrahim Bey Rushdi, and

Muhammed Bey Mustapha were killed. One apparently reliable witness states nat he saw the rebeis cut head at the palace gate. The massacre lasted six hours, and about 4,000 persons at least were killed. The black troops were spared, except those who resisted at the Boori gate. Large numbers of the townspeople and slaves were killed and wounded. The Bashi-Bazouks and white regulars, number-3.327, and the Shaggai regulars, numbering 2,230, were mostly all killed in cold blood after they had surrendered hold out, as relief was near; indeed, and been disarmed. Consul Hansel was killed in his own house ; Consul Nicola, a doctor, and Gordon's secretary were

taken prisoners.
At about 10 A. M. the Mahdi sent orders to stop the massacre, which then ceased. The rebels fell to looting the town, and ordered all the inhabitants out of it. They were searched at the gate as they passed, and were taken over to Omdurman, where the women were distributed as slaves among the rebel chiefs. The men, after being kept as prisoners under a guard for three days, were stripped and allowed to get their living as best they could.

THE MAHDI AND GORDON. Major Kitchener doubts whether the Mahdi was really angry when he heard have pretended to be so. But there is very little doubt, had he expressed the wish, Gordon would not have been killed. The presence of Gordon as a prisoner would have been a great danger to him, as the black troops from Kordofan and Khartoum all loved and venerated Gordon, and many other influential men knew him to be a wonderfully good man. Moreover, if Gordon was dead, he calculated the English would retire and leave him in peace.

THE DEATH OF FARYG PACHA. The Mahdi had promised his followers as much gold and silver as they could carry when Khartoum fell, and immense disappointment was expressed at the failure to find the Government treasury. Three days after the fall of the town Farag Pacha was brought up to show where the Government money was hid. As he was naturally unable to do this, owing to there not being any, he was killed in the market-place at Omdurman.

Many others were put to torture to disclose where their wealth was hid, with varying results.

THE WHITE PRISONERS. On the third day after the fall of Khartoum many of the prisoners saw Sir Charles Wilson's steamers off Tuti Island with the English on board.

The number of white prisoners in the Mahdi's camp is variously estimated. When the place fell there were said to be forty-two Greeks, five Greek women, one Jewess, six European nuns, and two priests. Thirty-four Greeks were murdered. The survivors are all at liberty, but in extreme poverty.

A letter from the Mahdi was received

relative to the white prisoners, who, he declared, preferred to remain with him The document bore ninety-six signa-tures of Europeans, but some of them are undoubtedly spurious, as that of Father Luigi Bonomi, who has since escaped from El Obeid, never having been at Khartoum.

A large number of the Bagara Arabs left the Mahdi shortly after the fall of Khartoum, much disgusted at their failure to obtain a larger amount of

to say that such a noble resistance was due to the indemitable resolution and Never was a garrison so nearly res

cerely lamented. IN A LAPIDARY'S WORKSHOP. How Quartz and Petrifacilons are Prepared for the Market-Varied Hues of Pe-

[Denver Tribune-Republican.] A reporter dropped into a Sixteenth-street lapidary establishment recently to look over some specimens, and as h picked up a peculiarly variegated and handsome piece the lapidary remarked : "That is not a genuine it is a petrifaction, and nearly all of these specimens you see on these shelves are the same. Come into the shop and see how we work them up." And he led the way behind the partition where several operators were busy sawing, polishing,

triffed Woods.

these petrifications, as well as a variety of quartzes and Colorado jewels, which were being worked into all shapes and sizes and combinations, principally for jewelry wear. "Here is saw which cuts the chunks or lumps of this stone into thick and thin slices as may be wanted. See there is no edge on this," and the speaker rubbed his thumb against the swiftly-revolving saw, but without teeth. It cuts because there is diamond dust rubbed into the edge, and we can generally cut four square inches per hour. A sharp edge would have no effect, while a serrated edge would be apt to tear things or leave a rough, jagged surface.

"We use a great deal of diamonddust in stone-cutting, which makes it costly. In some of our drills, as you will see, we use seventy-five cents' worth of this dust per hour; but on these saws twenty-five cents' worth for four square inches of stock is a fair average for consumption." " How do you make the dust stay on

that saw?" "We nick the edges, and force the dust into the iron with a little chilled iron wheel till she is primed for work. It may interest you to know that this diamond dust we grind up from splints or chips which we buy from diamondcutters. They are mostly from the white, with some of the finer black diamonds. The price is all the way up to \$7.50 per carat, and a carat is half the size of an average pea. But the prices fluctuate like stocks, so that what is \$7.50 to-day may be \$4 or \$5 tomorrow.'

"Then there is money in studying up the diamond market? Well, I should say so," was the

reply. "Now, you see," continued the lapidary, taking up a recently-sawn speci-men, "that the freshly-sawn surface is very smooth, but dull and not so inviting as it might be. We must polish it. Here is a grindstone which we use only for rough grinding, such as cutting down rough edges, they are to be polished. I most people prefer these lar these larger specimens, with uncut edges, as a bet-ter offset to the highly-polished sides. This stone beyond is an imported Scotch sandstone, upon which we put the object for the first degree of polishing, and it is also used for rubbing down jewels and stones of all kinds and sizes into whatever shape an order calls for. Put your finger against it.' The visitor did so, and found the edge with a buttery-smooth feeling, showing a remarkably fine, yet hard grain. "It would make a good whetstone,"

he ventured. "Oh, no; it wouldn't do to touch iron to that. It would spoil the stone for a long time to put any tool to it. The other stone is what we use for that. Here is the wheel which puts on the final polish, which we call the 'lap.' wheel of about sixteen inches diameter and one inch thick, arranged to revolve at a high rate of speed, working precisely on the same principle as a potter's wheel. "This wheel is made of block-tin,

with enough antimony and aluminum metal in it to secure a proper consistency. The nicking you see all over it is what gives the immediate polish, as the almost instantaneous presentation of scores of these indentations chip away the small excrescences, corruscations, protuberances, or whatever you call them, with marvellous rapidity, and at the same time, the wheel being of soft metal, all scratches are avoided. The surface to be brightened is kept on this wheel till the required polish is

" While we are on the polishing subject let me explain an interesting fact. See this white quartz watch-charm. It has any number of sides with some of the refractive appearances of the dia mond, and sells readily from \$5 to \$10. Those sides and corners I put on by setting it against the Scotch sandstone. And the ability to get all those faces alike in that circle you see, to make the number wanted and no more, and to turn out systematically so complicated a piece of work, has come to me only after five years' steady practice at the work. But now I do anything in this line of work." The speaker then turned to another part of the shop, where the drilling-work was carried on. This doesn't look much like a drill, does it?" he said, putting a thin circular metallic box, with the cap off, in the reporter's hands. "There cylindrical drills running up to four inches in diameter, and even larger if an order calls for it. Here are stemdrills furnished with diamond points running down to one thirty-second of an inch, and we drill smaller holes if ordered. Diamond dust is used on these also instead of where the work requires it, except on the smallest, where the dust alone is used. We drill anything.

are pieces of plate-glass with holes of all sizes drilled in it, some of the cutting, as you see, being quite fautastic. And, by the way, we cut lumps of glass to imitate the diamond; also different colored glasses are turned and cut in all shapes so as to resemble genuine jewels. A great deal of this is done in our cheap jewelry. But look here," as he picked a set of false teeth off of a shelf, "see these blue marks on the teeth? These points show where holes are to be drilled for inserting gold fillings, so as to make people think the wearer carries genuine

teeth in her mouth. Great dodge, isn't

it?" "There are lots of clear quartz and jewels found in this State, even out in the sage brush. Chunks of clear quartz have been brought in here weighing twenty-eight pounds, and the best of this is much superior to the Brazillian pebble, and costs more. It goes in a great variety of ways for spectacleglasses, jewelry, ornamental paper-weights, etc. Then there are sapphires found in the Platte, garnets from the Gunnison country and Southern Colorado, amethysts from all over the State, Oriental topaz sometimes of diamond value, from the Uncompangre country; smoky topaz from Manitou and the Pike's Peak region; opals from the mines at Idaho Springs is no doubt he returned later to his palace in Khartoum.

On the night of the 25th many of the famished troops left their posts on the fortifications in search of food in the town.

Some of the troops were also too weak,

Some of the troops were also too weak,

Some of the troops were also too weak,

sardonyx, and onyx, found all over the INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGI. s. They may strike a diamond ne soon."

"Do you have a large sale of these gems?" asked the reporter. "Not so much as these polished specimens of petrifaction which tourists and parties going East buy to show their friends. Are they not hand-

And they were. The sillicates, in settling in the wood, had taken all the hues of the rainbow, in spires, heavy lines, clouds, splotches, curves, in innumerable colors and kaleidescopic patterns, some being exactly like opalescent glass and of dazzling brilliancy. No wonder they sold.

"These stones are worked up into clock-cases, thermometer-backs, Lilliputian furniture, and an extensive variety of mantel- and parlor-table ornaments, and find a ready sale, particu-larly about Christmas time."

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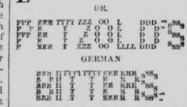
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entire and perfect satisfaction. Mrs. Joh
Flarety was also cured of a sore leg of lor
standing by the same treatment.
JOHN M. COOPER, Druggist.
Greenfield, Ill.

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Pastor of Wolfe-Street I. M. church, Balti

more.

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